METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR TESTING A PARTIALLY FORMED HYDROCARBON WELL FOR EVALUATION AND WELL PLANNING REFINEMENT

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to hydrocarbon recovery, and more particularly to a method and system for testing a partially formed hydrocarbon well for evaluation and well planning refinement.

BACKGROUND

Subterranean deposits of coal, shale and other formations often contain substantial quantities of methane gas. Vertical wells and vertical well patterns have been used to access coal and shale formations to produce the methane gas. More recently, horizontal patterns and interconnecting well bores have also been used to produce methane gas from coal and shale formations. For shale formations, production test from a vertical cavity well has been used to assess the desirability of drilling an intercepting well and pattern in the shale.

SUMMARY

A method and system for testing a partially formed gas well for evaluation and well planning refinement is provided. In a particular embodiment, various configurations of a partially formed well may be tested to evaluate the potential for the fully formed well and to refine planning for the remainder of the well.

In accordance with one embodiment, a system and method for testing a partially formed well includes forming a first well bore intersecting a subterranean formation. The first well bore includes a portion of a planned well having a first configuration. A production characteristic of the subterranean formation is tested through the first well bore in the first configuration. The first well bore is reconfigured to a second configuration different from the first configuration. The production characteristic of the subterranean formation is re-tested through the first well bore in the second configuration. Further formation of the planned well is planned based on testing of the subterranean formation through the first well bore in the first and second configurations.

Technical advantages of one or more embodiments of the method and system for testing a partially formed well include evaluating the potential for the fully formed well prior to completion of the well. As a result, non-profitable projects may be terminated prior to expenditure of the full drilling cost. Accordingly, costs for non-profitable projects are reduced or minimized and only projects with a high or known degree of profitability are completed.

Another technical advantage of one or more embodiments of the method and system for testing a

partially formed well include improving well planning for a horizontal or other well pattern. In particular, lateral spacing, orientation, lateral angles and size of a horizontal well bore pattern may be planned and/or refined based on tests performed on the partially formed well before drilling of the well bore pattern. Accordingly, production or other characteristics of the well may be enhanced or maximized based on intermediate test data obtained during drilling operations.

The above and elsewhere described technical advantages of the present invention may be provided and/or evidenced by some, all or none of the various embodiments of the present invention. In addition, other technical advantages of the present invention may be readily apparent to one skilled in the art from the following figures, description, and claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 illustrates one embodiment of testing of a subterranean formation through a first well bore of a partially formed well;

FIGURE 2 illustrates one embodiment of testing a reconfigured first well bore of the partially formed well of FIGURE 1 for evaluation of the subterranean formation and refinement of well planning;

FIGURES 3A-B are top plan views illustrating various configurations of the first well bore of FIGURES 1 and 2 at the subterranean formation;

FIGURE 4 illustrates one embodiment of production from the subterranean zone to the surface using a finished multi-well system;

FIGURE 5 is a top plan view illustrating one embodiment of a well bore pattern for the multi-well system of FIGURE 4; and

FIGURE 6 is a flow diagram illustrating one embodiment of a method for testing a partially formed well to evaluate the well and refine well planning.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIGURE 1 illustrates one embodiment of a partially formed well 10. The planned, or completed well may comprise a further drilled or formed single well or a multi-well system with one or more additional bores for production of fluids from a subterranean, or subsurface, zone. The subterranean zone may be a coal seam 12, from which coal bed methane (CBM) gas, entrained water and other fluids are produced to the surface. In other embodiments, the subterranean formation may be a shale, carbonaceous or other suitable formation.

Referring to FIGURE 1, the partially formed well 10 includes a first well bore 14 extending from the surface 16 to the coal seam 12. The first well bore 14 may intersect, penetrate and continue below the coal seam 12. The first well bore 14 may be lined with a suitable well casing 18 that terminates at or above the level of the coal seam 12. The first well bore 14 may in one embodiment be vertical, substantially vertical, straight, slanted and/or non-articulated in that it allows sucker rod, Moineau and other suitable rod, screw and/or other efficient bore hole pump or pumping systems, such as gas lift, to lift fluids up the first well bore 14 to the surface 16. Thus, the first well bore 14 may include suitable angles to accommodate surface 16 characteristics, geometric characteristics of the coal seam 12, characteristics of intermediate formations and/or may be slanted at a suitable angle or angles along its length or parts of its length. In particular embodiments, the well bore 14 may slant up to 35 degrees along its length or in sections but not itself be articulated to horizontal. In other embodiments, the first well bore 14 may be articulated and/or horizontal.

The first well bore 14 as well as the remaining portions of the planned well may be formed by a conventional or other drilling rig 20 or system. In one embodiment, the first well bore 14 has an initial, or first, configuration of the standard well bore at the coal seam 12. In this embodiment, the first well bore 14 has not been enlarged or otherwise altered at the coal seam 12 from the initial bore formed by drilling operations. In other embodiments, the first well bore 14 may be suitably altered to form a first configuration of the first well bore 14 for testing the coal seam 12.

After formation of the first well bore 14, initial testing of the coal seam 12 may be performed. Testing of the coal seam 12 or other subterranean formation may in one embodiment comprise a production flow test. In this embodiment, a tubing string 22 may be disposed in the first well bore 14 with an outlet proximate to the coal seam 12. Thus, the outlet may be disposed at the level of the coal seam 12 or a level above or below the coal seam 12. Compressed air or other gas, or fluid may be pumped down the tubing string and exit into the first well bore 14. The compressed air may be pumped by a compressor at the surface 16. The compressed air gas lifts water and other liquids and fluids produced by the coal seam 12 as well as remaining drilling fluids in the first well bore 14 to the surface 16.

After the first well bore 14 has been cleaned out, production flow or other production characteristic may be tested by collecting, monitoring and/or measuring water, gas, and other fluids produced from the coal seam 12 through the first configuration of the first well bore 14. Gas and water may be collected and separated at the surface 16 by a separator 24, with the amounts of water

and/or gas monitored and measured. In one embodiment, production flow may be tested for a period of 24 hours. Production flow testing may occur for other suitable lengths of time. In addition, other production characteristics, including related well characteristics, may be tested. Production characteristics include, for example, bottom hole pressure, formation gas content, permeability or any other characteristic that is indicative of the rate or amount of production or a factor affecting production of one or more fluids from a subterranean zone. Thus, in one embodiment, rather than measuring a number of reservoir properties (pressure, content, permeability), a mini-production test is used to predict ultimate productivity of the future well.

FIGURE 2 illustrates one embodiment of a second configuration of the first well bore 14 for further production testing of the coal seam 12. In this embodiment, the first well bore 14 is reconfigured to add a cavity 30 and production testing is again performed using gas lift. It will be understood that the first well bore 14 may be otherwise suitably reconfigured and that the type and/or manner of production testing may be different than for the initial configuration of the first well bore 14.

Referring to FIGURE 2, a cavity 30 is formed in the first well bore 14 at the coal seam 12. The cavity 30 may be otherwise suitably positioned in the first well bore 14. The cavity 30 is an enlarged area of the first well bore 14 and may have any suitable configuration. As described in more detail below, the cavity 30 may be a generally cylindrical, or round cavity, a slot cavity or may have other suitable configurations. In a particular

embodiment, the cavity 30 may have a diameter of two to three feet.

The cavity may have the height of the coal seam 12, a fraction thereof or a height greater than the coal seam 12. The cavity 30 may thus be wholly or partially within, above or below the coal seam 12 or otherwise in the vicinity of the coal seam 12. A portion of the first well bore 14 may continue below the enlarged cavity 30 to form a sump 32 for the cavity 30.

The cavity 30 may, in addition to testing, provide a point for intersection of the first well bore 14 by a second, articulated well bore used to form a horizontal, multi-branching or other suitable subterranean well bore pattern in the coal seam 12. The cavity 30 may also provide a collection point for fluids drained or otherwise collected from the coal seam 12 during production operations and may additionally function as a surge chamber, an expansion chamber and the like. In the slot cavity embodiment, the cavity 30 may have an enlarged substantially rectangular cross section perpendicular to a planned articulated well bore for intersection by the articulated well bore and a narrow depth through which the articulated well bore passes.

After the cavity 30 is formed, or the first well bore 14 is otherwise reconfigured, production testing of the coal seam 12 through the reconfigured first well bore 14 is conducted. In one embodiment, a production flow test is provided by again using the tubing string 22 in conjunction with a compressor to provide gas lift for fluids produced from the coal seam 12 to the surface 16. At the surface 16, gas and liquid may be separated by the separator 24 and the amounts of water and/or gas produced monitored and measured.

The first well bore 14 may be configured an additional one or more times by successively enlarging or otherwise modifying the cavity 30 or well bore to provide any suitable number of test results. The results at each stage or at the end of the process may be compared and one or more production characteristic of the coal seam 12 determined. For example, permeability, pressure, gas content, water content, flow characteristics, fracture incidents and/or fracture orientation may be determined based on the test results, including comparison between test results performed with different cavity configurations.

FIGURES 3A-B illustrate two embodiments of reconfigurations of the first well bore 14 in the coal seam 12. In particular, FIGURE 3A illustrates reconfiguration the well bore 14 at the coal seam 12 with successively larger radial cavities during different stages of testing and well formation. FIGURE 3B illustrates reconfiguration of first well bore 14 at the coal seam 12 to have a first slot cavity at a first orientation, a second slot cavity at a second orientation, and a full radial cavity during excessive stages of testing and well formation. A slot cavity is in one embodiment a cavity that extends substantially in two dimensions and has a limited depth in the third dimension. For example, a slot cavity may have a width and a height of a planned radial cavity but have a limited depth that is about one foot or less and/or that has a rectangular profile. The first well bore 14 may be otherwise reconfigured for testing of the coal seam 12 or other subterranean formation.

Referring to FIGURE 3A, the first well bore 14 initially has a standard bore hole configuration 50 at

the coal seam 12. After initial testing is completed, the first well bore 14 is enlarged at the coal seam 12 to form a first radial cavity configuration 52. After re-testing of the coal seam 12 through the first well bore 14 having the first radial cavity 52, the first well bore 14 is further enlarged at the coal seam 12 to form an enlarged or a full radial cavity configuration 54. The coal seam 12 may be re-tested through the first well bore 14 having the full radial cavity 54. Production flow test of the coal seam 12 through the first well bore 14 having the initial configuration 50, the intermediate cavity configuration 52 and the full cavity 54 configuration may allow the potential gas production from the coal seam 12 to be estimated or otherwise determined as well as characteristics of the coal seam 12 to be determined by testing production characteristics of the coal seam 12 with different sized cavities. Fracture spacing of the coal seam 12, for example, may be determined by an increase of production flow through the successively larger cavity configurations. Thus, it may be determined whether the planned well would be profitable, or the extent to which it would be profitable. As a result, the desirability of completing the well may be determined. In addition, planning of the remaining portion of the well may be refined. For example, the orientation of a well bore pattern in the coal seam 12, the type of pattern, the number and spacing of laterals of the pattern may be initially determined, or adjusted based on the permeability, fracture incidents, fracture orientation or other production characteristics of the coal seam 12.

Referring to FIGURE 3B, the first well bore 14 initially has at the coal seam 12 a standard bore hole

configuration 60. After testing of the coal seam 12 through the first well bore 14 having the initial configuration 60, the first well bore 14 at the coal seam 12 may be reconfigured to a first slot cavity configuration 62. The coal seam 12 may then be re-tested through the first well bore 14 having the first slot cavity configuration 62. Thereafter, the first well bore 14 may again be reconfigured to a second slot cavity configuration 64 in which a second slot cavity is formed that has an orientation different than the first slot cavity. In one embodiment, the second slot cavity may be oriented ninety (90) degrees from that of the first slot cavity. Production characteristics of the coal seam 12 may be again tested through the first well bore 14 having the second cavity configuration 64. Thereafter, a full radial cavity configuration 66 may be formed in the first well bore 14 at the coal seam and production characteristics of the coal seam again tested.

By testing production characteristics of the coal seam 12 with different orientations of the slot cavities, fracture orientation of the coal seam 12, for example, may be determined. For example, if the coal seam 12 has a fracture orientation parallel to the first slot cavity, none, one or only a small number of natural fractures formed by interconnected bedding planes, primary cleats and/or butt cleats of the coal seam 12 will intersect the cavity. The second slot cavity, however, would be perpendicular to the natural fractures and intercept a higher or substantial number of the fractures, thus increasing production flow during testing. Accordingly, based on production differences of the coal seam 12 through the first well bore 14 in the first cavity configuration 62 and the second cavity configuration 64

(which includes the first cavity), orientation of the natural fractures may be determined. As used herein, a characteristic or other information may be determined by calculating, estimating, inferring, or deriving the characteristic or information directly or otherwise from test results.

FIGURE 4 illustrates one embodiment of the completed well 80. In this embodiment, the well 80 is a multi-well system including the first well bore 14 and a second articulated well bore 82. As previously described, the articulated well bore 82 and/or connected drainage bore or pattern may be planned and configured based on production characteristics of the coal seam 12 determined during testing.

The second, articulated well bore 82 extends from the surface 16 to the cavity 30 of the first well bore 14. The articulated well bore 82 may include a substantially vertical portion, a substantially horizontal portion, and a curved or radiused interconnecting portion. The substantially vertical portion may be formed at any suitable angle relative to the surface 16 to accommodate geometric characteristics of the surface 16 or the coal seam 12. The substantially vertical portion may be lined with a suitable casing 84.

The substantially horizontal portion may lie substantially in the plane of the coal seam 12 and may be formed at any suitable angle relative to the surface 16 to accommodate the dip or other geometric characteristics of the coal seam 12. In one embodiment, the substantially horizontal portion intersects the cavity 30 of the first well bore 14. In this embodiment, the substantially horizontal portion may undulate, be formed partially or entirely outside the coal seam 12 and/or may

be suitably angled. In another embodiment, the curved or radius portion of the articulated well bore 82 may directly intersect the cavity 30.

The articulated well bore 82 may be offset a sufficient distance from the first well bore 14 at the surface 16 to permit a large radius of curvature for portion of the articulated well and any desired length of portion to be drilled before intersecting the cavity 30. For a curve with a radius of 100-150 feet, the articulated well bore 82 may be offset a distance of about 300 feet at the surface from the first well bore 14. This spacing may allow the angle of the curved portion to be reduced or minimized to reduce friction in the articulated well bore 82 during drilling operations. As a result, reach of the drill string through the articulated well bore 82 is increased and/or maximized. The spacing greater than the radius may facilitate interception of the cavity 30. In another embodiment, the articulated well bore 82 may be located within close proximity of the first well bore 14 at the surface 16 to minimize the surface area for drilling and production operations. In this embodiment, the first well bore 14 may be suitably sloped or radiused to accommodate the radius of the articulated well bore 82.

A subterranean well bore, or well bore pattern 86 may extend from the cavity 30 into the coal seam 12 or may be otherwise coupled to a surface production bore 14 and/or 82. The well bore pattern 86 may be entirely or largely disposed in the coal seam 12. The well bore pattern 86 may be substantially horizontal corresponding to the geometric characteristics of the coal seam 12. Thus, the well bore pattern 86 may include sloped, undulating, or other inclinations of the coal seam 12.

In one embodiment, the well bore pattern 86 may be formed using the articulated well bore 82 and drilling through the cavity 30. In other embodiments, the first well bore 14 and/or cavity 30 may be otherwise positioned relative to the well bore pattern 86 and the articulated well bore 82. For example, in one embodiment, the first well bore 14 and cavity 30 may be positioned at an end of the well bore pattern 86 distant from the articulated well bore 82. In another embodiment, the first well bore 14 and cavity 30 may be positioned within the well bore pattern 86 at or between sets of laterals. In addition, the substantially horizontal portion of the articulated well bore 82 may have any suitable length and itself form the well bore pattern 86 or a portion of the well bore pattern 86. Also, as previously described, the completed well 80 may include only a single continuous well bore. In this embodiment, for example, the well bore pattern 86 may be formed through the first well bore 14.

The well bore pattern 86 may be a well bore or an omni-directional pattern operable to intersect a substantial or other suitable number of fractures in the area of the coal seam 12 covered by the pattern 86. The omni-direction pattern may be a multi-lateral, multi-branching pattern, other pattern having a lateral or other network of bores or other pattern of one or more bores with a significant percentage of the total footage of the bores having disparate orientations. In these particular embodiments, the well bores of the pattern 86 may have three or more main orientations each including at least ten (10) percent of the total footage of the bores. The well bore pattern 86 may be as illustrated by FIGURE 5, a pinnate pattern 90 having a main bore 92, a plurality of laterals 94 and a coverage area 96.

The second well bore 82 and other portions of the well 80 may be formed using conventional and other suitable drilling techniques. In one embodiment, the first well 14 is conventionally drilled and logged either during or after drilling in order to closely approximate and/or locate the vertical depth of the coal seam 12. The enlarged cavity 30 is formed in several steps using a suitable under-reaming technique and equipment such as a dual blade tool using centrifugal force, ratcheting or a piston for actuation, a pantograph and the like. Production characteristics of the coal seam 12 are tested using several cavity or other configurations of the first well bore 14. The articulated well bore 82 and well bore pattern 86 are drilled using a drill string including a suitable down-hole motor and bit. Gamma ray logging tools and conventional measurement while drilling (MWD) devices may be employed to control and direct the orientation of the bit and to retain the well bore pattern 86 within the confines of the coal seam 12 as well as to provide substantially uniform coverage of a desired area within the coal seam 12.

To prevent over-balanced conditions during drilling of the well bore pattern 86, air compressors may be provided to circulate compressed air down the first well bore 14 and back up through the articulated well bore 86. The circulated air will admix with the drilling fluids in the annulus around the drill string and create bubbles throughout the column of drilling fluid. This has the effect of lightening the hydrostatic pressure of the drilling fluid and reducing the down-hole pressure sufficiently such that drilling conditions do not become over-balanced. Foam, which may be compressed air mixed with water, may also be circulated down through the drill

string along with the drilling fluid in order to aerate the drilling fluid in the annulus as the articulated well bore 82 is being drilled and, if desired, as the well bore pattern 86 is being drilled. Drilling of the well bore pattern 86 with the use of an air hammer bit or an air-powered down-hole motor will also supply compressed air or foam to the drilling fluid.

After the well bores 14 and 82, and the well bore pattern 86 have been drilled, the articulated well bore 82 may be capped. Production of water, gas and other fluids then occurs through, in one embodiment, the first well bore 14 using gas and/or mechanical lift. In this embodiment, a tubing string 88 is disposed into the first well bore 14 with a port 90 positioned in the cavity 30. The tubing string 88 may be a casing string for a rod pump to be installed after an initial period of gas lift and the port 90 may be the intake port for the rod pump. It will be understood that other suitable types of tubing operable to carry air or other gases or materials suitable for gas lift may be used.

For an initial gas lift phase of production (not shown), a compressor may be connected to the tubing string 88. Compressed gas, which may be, include or not include air or produced gas is pumped down the tubing string 88 and exits into the cavity 30 at the port 90. In the cavity 30, the compressed gas expands and suspends liquid droplets within its volume and lifts them to the surface. During gas lift, the rate and/or pressure of compressed gas provided to the cavity 30 may be adjusted to control the volume of water produced to the surface. In one embodiment, a sufficient rate and/or pressure of compressed gas may be provided to the cavity 30 to lift all or substantially all of the water collected by the

cavity 30 from a coal seam 12. This may provide for a rapid pressure drop in the coverage area of the coal seam 12 and allow for kick-off of the well to self-sustaining flow within one, two or a few weeks. In other embodiments, the rate and/or pressure of gas provided may be controlled to limit water production below the attainable amount due to limitations in disposing of produced water and/or damage to the coal seam 12, well bore 14, cavity 30 and pattern 86 or equipment by high rates of production.

At the completion or in place of gas lift, a pumping unit 92 may be used to produce water and other fluids accumulated in the cavity 30 to the surface. The pumping unit 92 includes the inlet port 90 in the cavity 30 and may comprise the tubing string 88 with sucker rods 94 extending through the tubing string 88. The inlet 90 may be positioned at or just above a center height of the cavity 30 to avoid gas lock and to avoid debris that collects in the sump 32 of the cavity 30. The inlet 90 may be suitably angled with or within the cavity.

The sucker rods 94 are reciprocated by a suitable surface mounted apparatus, such as a powered walking beam 96 to operate the pumping unit 92. In another embodiment, the pumping unit 92 may comprise a Moineau or other suitable pump operable to lift fluids vertically or substantially vertically. The pumping unit 92 is used to remove water and entrained coal fines and particles from the coal seam 12 via the well bore pattern 86.

The pumping unit 92 may be operated continuously or as needed to remove water drained from the coal seam 12 into the enlarged cavity 30. In a particular embodiment, gas lift is continued until the well is kicked-off to a self-sustaining flow at which time the well is briefly

shut-in to allow replacement of the gas lift equipment with the fluid pumping equipment. The well is then allowed to flow in self-sustaining flow subject to periodic periods of being shut-in for maintenance, lack of demand for gas and the like. After any shut-in, the well may need to be pumped for a few cycles, a few hours, days or weeks, to again initiate self-sustaining flow or other suitable production rate of gas.

Once the water is removed to the surface 16, it may be treated in gas/water separator 100 for separation of methane which may be dissolved in the water and for removal of entrained fines and particles. Produced gas may be outlet at gas port 102 for further treatment while remaining fluids are outlet at fluid port 104 for transport or other removal, reinjection or surface runoff. It will be understood that water may be otherwise suitably removed from the cavity 30 and/or well bore pattern 86 without production to the surface. For example, the water may be reinjected into an adjacent or other underground structure by pumping, directing or allowing the flow of water to the other structure.

After sufficient water has been removed from the coal seam 12, via gas lift, fluid pumping or other suitable manner, or pressure is otherwise lowered, coal seam gas may flow from the coal seam 12 to the surface 18 through the annulus of the well bore 14 around the tubing string 88 and be removed via piping attached to a wellhead apparatus. For some formations, little or no water may need to be removed before gas may flow in significant volumes.

The production stream of gas and other fluids and produced particles may be fed to the separator 100 through a particulate control system that monitors the

production stream for an amount of particulate matter and regulate the rate of the production stream, or production rate, of the well 80, based on the amount of particulate matter. The particulate matter may be particles dislodged from the coal seam 12 at the periphery of and/or into the drainage well bores and/or cavity 30. In this embodiment, maintaining the production rate at a level that can be sustained by the well bore pattern 86 without damage or significant damage may prevent flow restrictions, clogging or other stoppages in the well bore pattern 86 and thereby reduce downtime and rework. Isolation of sections of the pattern 86 from production may also be eliminated or reduced.

FIGURE 6 illustrates one embodiment of a method for testing a partially formed well. Referring to FIGURE 6, the method begins at step 120 in which a first well bore 14 is formed. As previously described, the first well bore 14 intersects the subterranean formation to be produced. In one embodiment, the subterranean formation may be the coal seam 12. As previously described, the subterranean formation may be a shale or other suitable formation.

At step 122, the first well bore 14 is configured at the subterranean zone for a first production test. As previously described, the well bore 14 may have an initial configuration at the subterranean zone of the standard bore hole. Alternatively, the first well bore 14 may be enlarged or otherwise altered from the standard well bore for the first production test.

At step 124, the first test is performed and the results recorded. The first test may be a production flow or other suitable test operable to determine one or more production characteristics of the subterranean

formation. As previously described, the production characteristic may be an indication of the rate or amount of production or a factor affecting production, such as permeability, pressure or other characteristic of the subterranean formation.

At decisional step 126, it is determined whether further testing is to be performed. In one embodiment, one production test of the subterranean formation may be performed. In other embodiments, two, three or more tests of the subterranean formation may be performed with the first well bore 14 reconfigured for one, more or all of the tests. If further testing is to be performed, the Yes branch of decisional step 126 leads to step 128. At step 128, the first well bore is reconfigured at the subterranean zone for subsequent testing and/or well formation. At step 130, subsequent testing is performed and the results recorded.

Upon the completion of testing, the No branch of decisional step 126 leads to decisional step 132. At decisional step 132, it is determined whether production from the subterranean formation is adequate to justify further drilling and completion of the well of which the first well bore 14 forms a part. If, based on production tests, the gas content, production rate or other factors indicate that completion of the well is not justified, the No branch of decisional step 132 leads to the end of the process and the well is not finished. In this event, production may continue out of the first well bore 14 or the first well bore 14 may be capped and abandoned.

If testing indicates the production potential for the subterranean formation is adequate or that the well should be completed, the Yes branch of decisional step 132 leads to step 134. At step 134, the remainder or

other further formation of the well may be planned and/or planning refined, confirmed or altered significantly or otherwise based on the test results. Further formation of the well may be based on test results when determination of whether or not to finish the well is determined at least in part on the test results or where one or more characteristics of the remainder of the well and/or drilling of the remainder of the well are initially determined, modified or confirmed directly or indirectly using or otherwise considering the test results. In one embodiment, the type, orientation, size of the well bore pattern 86 may be determined based on the test results. In addition, the spacing and orientation of laterals in the well bore pattern 86 may also be determined based on the test results. At step 136, the well is completed. In one embodiment, the well may be completed by drilling an articulated well bore 82 intersecting the first well bore 14 and continuing through the first well bore 14 to form a horizontal well bore pattern 86. At step 138, production from the subterranean zone is commenced. Step 138 leads to the end of the process.

It is intended that the present invention encompass such changes and modifications as fall within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalence.